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Of this Dr. Jones has little or nothing to say and his book which is a pioneer has missed its greatest opportunity. He follows, on the contrary, both the concept and to a large extent the formal plan of Ashton R. Willard's *A Legislative Handbook* (Boston 1890) which unfortunately is out of print; and perhaps an unconscious service has been rendered to present-day students by the reproduction of so much of Willard's material to whom, however, Dr. Jones owes a larger acknowledgment than he has given.

Dr. Jones's comments on the language of statutes contain his best contribution, and as a manual or for collateral reading the book will be very welcome to many teachers who have so little literature in this field available for their students.

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LOW, SIDNEY. *The Governance of England*. (Revised and enlarged edition).

Pp. xi, 320. Price \$2. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

This book, although originally published ten years ago, is still, perhaps, the best single volume account of the organization and actual working of the British parliamentary system. The new edition, while containing important changes in the text, is chiefly valuable because of a forty-page introduction in which the author outlines the meaning of some of the changes that have taken place since the first appearance of the book.

While the author expects to see a reorganization of the House of Lords, he believes that the present situation has increased the power of the cabinet at the expense of the electorate, the latter becoming a sort of final court of appeal. He believes that since the removal of the veto power of the House of Lords some method of direct appeal to the people must be developed in order to ascertain whether the cabinet is supported by public opinion. He also argues that the recent reduction of the term of Parliament to five years strengthens the cabinet and makes unlikely general elections save at the expiration of the five-year periods.

Within the cabinet the influence of the Prime Minister is increasing, especially in imperial affairs, many duties in which the cabinet as a whole has little share, being now imposed upon him. The author favors home rule, at least to the theoretical extent of believing in the necessity of creating local assemblies to relieve Parliament of its excessive burdens and to establish some sort of federal system for the empire.

In analyzing the composition of the House of Commons the author points out that the aristocratic element is decreasing, while the group that represents wealth is growing. The chief problem for the future is stated to be the proper adjustment of political and economic interests. In the author's words, "Representative government and modern industrialism have not as yet harmonised the political and economic forces."

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